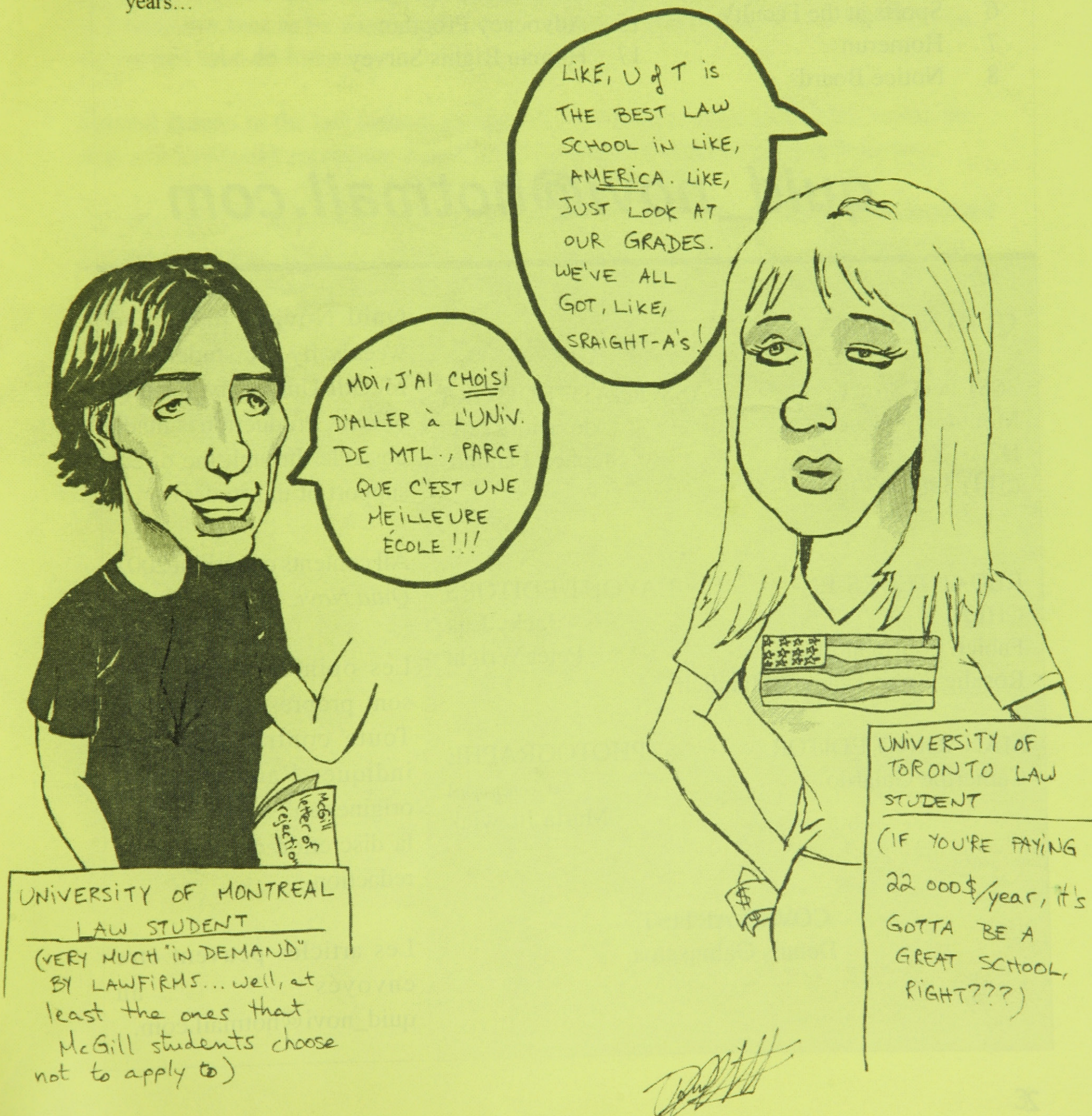


Quid Novi

McGill University, Faculty of Law

Volume 23, No. 1 - September 11, 2002

Dear first year students, welcome to McGill Law School. I hope you have a high tolerance for bull-shit, because you'll be hearing the following for the next 3, 3 ½, or 4 years...



In this Issue

3	Editor's Note	10	Prequel
4	Crossing the River	11	Survival Tips
5	Bar Top 10	15	Introducing HRWG
6	Sports at the Faculty	15	Advocacy Program
7	Homerun	17	Human Rights Survey
8	Notice Board		

quid_novi@hotmail.com

QUID NOVI

3661 Peel Street
Montreal, Quebec
H2A 1X1
(514) 398-4430

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Alexandra Law
Stephen Panunto

REDACTEURS-EN-CHEF

Fabien Fourmanoit
Rosalie-Anne Tichoux Mandich

LAYOUT EDITORS

Jacky Luk
Peter Wright

MANAGING EDITOR

Catherine Galardo

PHOTOGRAPHE

et soutien moral
Marta Juzwiak

COVER ARTIST
Dennis Galiatsatos

Quid Novi is published weekly by the students of McGill University, Faculty of Law. Production is made possible through the direct support of the students.

All contents copyright 2001
Quid Novi.

Les opinions exprimées sont propres aux auteurs. Toute contribution doit indiquer l'auteur et son origine et n'est publiée qu'à la discretion du comité de redaction.

Les articles peuvent être envoyés au
quid_novi@hotmail.com.

Editor-With-A-Huge-Ego-Problem's Not-So-Short-Note

Hey Boys and Girls,

It's Sunday, 8:59 PM, and Rosalie-Anne has just erased our lovely editorial note. Somehow we still have enough strength left to rewrite this magnificent oeuvre. We had done our best to be witty, funny, and, whenever possible, gross, so we'll try to repeat this tour-de-force.

Special thanks to the law journal people who allowed us to scan Dennis' cover, so that you too could appreciate it and feel superior. It's actually getting to us too.

We were greatly impressed and happy with the number of contributions we received for our first issue. Merci d'abord à Marta, notre mère à tous, qui a généreusement offert de fournir un manuel de survie à tous les étudiants qui se joignent à nous cette année. Merci aussi à Edmund Coates et Harvey Auerback, qui démontrent une fidélité inconditionnelle à notre vénérable publication.

But enough about them, let's talk about us. We've always known from the bottom of our hearts that we were truly great, but we would love if you could take the time to tell us how genuinely true that is. You may also submit an article for next week's issue. Please do both.

We'd like to share our glory with first-years, who will actually be in the spotlight this year. (For a start, we were not invited at Casa Grecque. But thank God, we know who the true stars are.) Wishing you all the best, and awaiting your praise,

Rosalie-Anne & Fabien

P.S. Fabien, encore plus merci qu'avant, cette fois-ci, je ne ferai pas tout sauter, promis. Et je tiens à préciser, cet éditorial n'est pas de mon cru....

Et comme je sais que tu auras le dernier mot, je te laisse la parole:

P.S.2 Précision: cet éditorial n'est pas QUE de son cru.

Crossing the River

by Edmund Coates

The unlived life is not worth examining. One of the good friends which I have made at law school is Jakub Adamski. But long before I met Jakub, I had been fond of the story of his namesake in the book of Genesis. A copy of an engraving of Jacob's wrestling match hung on the outside of my locker at the law school for about six months, before it was lost or stolen. The episode in Jacob's life that the engraving depicted (Genesis 32:22-31) suggests a perspective to take on life.

Jacob deserves his name. The book of Genesis tells us that Jacob was born from his mother's womb, just after his brother Esau. As Jacob emerged from the womb, he seemed to grasp at his brother's heel. This grasping gives the initial reason for Jacob's name. Jacob means "the supplanter" in Hebrew.

There is also a second, more substantial justification for Jacob's name. Up to the wrestling match, Jacob is a con man. Who can forget his disguising of himself as his brother, in order to steal what was most valuable in his family: the blessing of their father. After this fraud, Jacob escapes from his brother's anger, and goes away to serve Laban, a man as tricky as he is. Due to Laban's trickery, Jacob ends up marrying both of Laban's daughters, and Laban constantly changes around the pay he promised Jacob. When Jacob finally leaves Laban, to return to his own country, Jacob even tries to make a business deal with God, saying that if God delivers, Jacob will let him have a ten percent commission.

When Jacob fled his brother's anger, Jacob's mother had said that she would send word to him, within a few days, as soon as Esau's anger had cooled down. Jacob never heard from her, over all the years that he served Laban. Thus, Jacob is afraid for his life when he returns to meet Esau.

Jacob uses various tricks to protect himself. First, he divides the party he is traveling with into two groups, so that if Esau and his men destroy one group, the other group might have time to get away. Second, he makes everybody travel in front of him. Jacob even sends all his possessions, his wives and his children across a river at night while he stays on the safer side of the river.

Jacob thought he was on the safer side of the river, but Jacob really had nothing to fear from Esau; when they meet later, Esau throws his arms around Jacob's neck and kisses him. But here, now, while Jacob is alone on the bank of a river, a stranger suddenly attacks him. The stranger who attacks Jacob is quite a wrestler: just by touching Jacob's hip he wrenches it. When your hip is out you don't feel much like wrestling. Still, Jacob hangs on all through the night, and earns the blessing of the stranger. At daybreak, the stranger bestows on Jacob another name. Jacob is still called Jacob, the supplanter, but from now on he will also be Israel, which means "he who struggles with God". When the stranger blesses Jacob-Israel, Jacob-Israel asks for the stranger's name. The stranger answers, "why do you ask that?" The answer to Jacob's question is obvious (and it is not "the first Jewish psychiatrist"). Who but God would struggle with Jacob, and then reward him by naming him "he who struggles with God"?

Jacob is marked by his encounter with God. He now has a limp that would make it impossible for him to run away if Esau attacks him. But Jacob is no longer enslaved by fear of meeting his brother. When Jacob was enslaved by fear, he protected himself by putting at risk all his possessions, all his servants, all his children, and all his wives. God physically intervened to force Jacob to

struggle rather than hide behind everyone else. Now Jacob crosses the river and goes in front of the people he is traveling with. He goes directly to his brother Esau. The brothers embrace and take up a far more loving relationship than in the past. Esau even wants to assign some of his men to protect Jacob.

Few people will lie and cheat within their family to the extent that Jacob did. Still, when we open ourselves to a relationship of friendship or love we take a risk. We extend our vulnerability beyond our own body and our own possessions. That risk will sometimes feed a hidden fear. We cannot master how life will treat the person we love, we cannot master the way and length of time we will be loved back. How we accept or deny this vulnerability decides whether the vulnerability evolves into fear, evolves into hate, and evolves into anger. Pride may even whisper to us that we should do whatever it takes to be in control. The means we use to wrest control may also inhibit or pervert the growth of our relationship. No one should let themselves be stepped-on in their relationships. Still we need to beware lest submerged fear, or overblown pride lead us to grasp for too great control over a loved one, or over the events of life.

In conclusion, life's struggles may mark us, as Jacob's struggle left him limping. Jacob teaches us to go forward, to seize life as it comes. Jacob and his family pass through many troubles after the episode by the river, but from then on Jacob leads a life of great dignity. Jacob reminds us that our vulnerability to reversals in life and love is far from a flaw. It is at the root of our openness to the best things about be-

The Top Ten Reasons Bar School is Better than Law School

by Harvey Auerback, Alumnus I/Bar 0

“Pick a bar? What the hell is ‘pick a bar’?” – Homer Simpson

Many of you have heard horror stories about the Ecole du Barreau experience. Since I now have the benefit of over two weeks of Bar School experience, I thought I'd perform a public service and give you a few reasons to actually look forward to the Quebec Bar.

10. You don't have to register for your courses. This is probably much less of a big deal now that MINERVA has replaced MARS, though I couldn't tell you for certain. I spent 6 years at McGill, and I had to register on MARS for 12 terms worth of courses. Every term was first come, first served, and waking up before dawn is never a good thing. Bar school makes you take all the courses, and you just attend if and whenever you want.

9. You don't have to worry about admission to Bar School. Granted, the application form is 17 pages long, but all you have to do is check off the little boxes that say you've never been convicted of a crime, and you're virtually guaranteed to get in. There is no interview, and you don't have to wait five months after being admitted to all your safety schools before finally being admitted to McGill.

8. Bar school only lasts one year. Okay, it ideally lasts only one year. Many of us have already spent 6 or more years in university by the time we graduate from McGill Law, and it's nice

to know that the next phase of your education won't take as long.

7. Bar school is given in three-hour classes, five days a week. You can go in the morning, afternoon or evening, which means you can actually have time for a real part-time job in addition to your studies. Some people don't even attend most of their classes, which frees up enough time for a full-time job.

6. At this stage in your life, your job is probably at a law firm, and a precursor to an articling position at said firm. That means your employer will probably pay your tuition for you.

5. Tuition includes the price of books (see above). The books are made available at many convenient times of day around the beginning of each new course. At McGill, there was apparently a long-standing Law Bookstore policy of being open three hours a week, Tuesday to Thursday at 11:30-1:00. This gives you just enough time to do one of two things – wait in line until you actually wind up indoors, or attend the class you have at that time.

4. If you have a really bad teacher, you'll get a new one in a couple of days. Even different days of the Civil I course sometimes have different teachers, depending on the particular area of law being taught that day. If you're too impatient even for that, you can just attend the exact same class in a different room or at a different time, and you

have a new teacher as easily as that.

3. You never have two exams in one week. In fact, you never have two exams in one month. For people like me who focus on one subject at a time and don't study for an afternoon exam until after writing the morning exam, this is a big plus. Also, you get a week off of class before each exam, and your employer (see above) will likely give you the same week off. You're worth more to them after passing the exam.

2. With the École du Barreau safely situated two blocks from Place d'Armes metro and way down by Notre-Dame, you need never again scale the treacherous, icy, slushy Peel Street in the winter. As an added bonus, arriving late doesn't mean having to run uphill.

1. It's the Quebec Bar, which means no Common Law Property.

Please note that the Quid will soon have a new e-mail address.

But for now, you may still submit your articles at

quid_novi@hotmail.com

The Top Ten Reasons Bar School is not Better than Law School

by Harvey Auerback, Alumnus I/Bar 0

It just occurred to me that I might have made some people desperately want to attend Bar school immediately, to the point that they feel they no longer have any motivation to stay at McGill. Okay, that's not very likely, but I would still like to give you all a few reasons to enjoy your stay at McGill while it lasts.

10. Bar school holds classes on Fridays. Apparently this is a big deal for some people. I've had some of my best classes on Fridays, but many people would rather have a three-day weekend. Also, every once in a while you'll have a mandatory class on a Friday, which means that you can't even get a long weekend by skipping it.

9. Bar school has no courses in English. English copies of the exams are available, but the translations are often so poor that anglophones have an easier time understanding the French versions. I even know of a case where improper translation of an exam question almost cost one lawyer a Bar year.

8. There are exams pretty much every month. You can't just slack off for three months and then frantically start reading once exam time looms. Exam time is never more than five weeks away, if you don't count the Christmas break. Also, there's a lot more reading than you'll get in most Law classes.

7. After going to all that trouble to write a McGill Law exam, chances are you'll pass. You almost have to try to fail a McGill Law exam, and even that doesn't always work. I've known people who have left out entire questions and still passed. At Bar school lots of people fail, and you get to worry about your mark until the day after the following exam.

6. Bar school is a lot more stressful than Law school, mostly because Bar exams give you the ever-present feeling that your job depends directly on passing all six exams. There is actually a statutory provision that makes it illegal for you to do the job you were hired to do (and probably the only job you have any formal qualification to do) until you've passed all six exams.

5. At McGill, I saw familiar faces in the halls every day. There were always breaks between classes, and people always hung around Chancellor Day Hall or Thomson House. At Bar school, you go to class and you leave. It makes matters worse that some people just leave. So many people that I knew from McGill have decided not to

stay in Montreal, which means no École du Barreau for them. Not seeing those people is a constant reminder that you could have avoided the whole Québec Bar ordeal altogether.

4. Bridget Jones goes to Law school. At least she did when I was there. I've heard rumours that Bridget Jones now goes to Bar school, but her exploits are thus far undocumented in the Quid.

3. Law school has many other things to do besides going to class. The LSA plans all kinds of fun activities, such as Coffee House, Malpractice Cup, and a variety of parties, sports events and other faculty outings. Bar school has none of this.

2. Law Games. For those of you who have experienced Law Games, nothing more needs to be said. For those of you who have never been, make the trip to Université Laval this year. Trust me. It's an experience like no other.

1. Those mandatory classes I mentioned earlier? Legal methodology.

Sports in the Faculty

by Stephen Panunto, VP Athletics

To the first years: hi, and welcome to McGill law! My name is Stephen, and I'll be your VP Athletics for this year. Everyone else: welcome back, and if you don't know, I'm Stephen, and I'll be your VP Athletics this year. By now, all you first years have been overwhelmed by the amount of work you will have to do this year. Of course, you

are all here primarily to exercise your minds, gain an education and hopefully find a good job. My job though, is to help exercise the rest of your body, have fun and hopefully find some new friends. And I promise that you will all have time to play at least one intramural sport without it affecting your GPA: most sports have a four or five game

schedule over the course of a semester. With these promises and ideals in mind, there are many opportunities for athletic competition with and against your fellow law students.

The first week of September is intramural sign-up time. There are a variety of sports offered through McGill athletics that offer differing lev-

els of competition in a wide variety of sports. Sign-up sheets are already posted in the pit for fall team sports, although by the time this Quid comes out, the deadline for entering teams in several sports will have already passed (although you can still join a team if there is room until mid-term). However, ball hockey, basketball and volleyball are still open until September 17th - and there is always next semester (the sign-up sheets were up two days before classes began, so you have no excuse if you didn't sign up in time). Hopefully we can claim a few more Intramural championships, and like members of last year's Rossoneri (Men's "B" soccer, including yours truly) and Malum in Se (Women's "A" ice hockey), take home a coveted intramural mug - like Chico Resch plans to do this year. But mostly, it's a chance to get together with your colleagues and have fun.

Then there are a series of exhibition softball games in September. First-year students have the chance to meet their new professors in a game this Friday at 12:30 pm on the reservoir. I have been assured that the profs have their line-up card already filled out, so if you are a first-year and you are interested in playing, please email me (vpsports@lsa.lan.mcgill.ca). The following two Tuesday afternoons, the entire faculty is invited to play against a couple of law firms: McCarthy-Tetrault (Sept. 17, field TBA), and Ogilvy-Renault (Sept. 24, 6:30pm on the Reservoir). For those of you that could not make it out to play for the Bad News Barristers this summer, now is the chance for you to make a great diving grab or crank a dinger over the soccer players in left field.

Next up is the 8th Annual LSA Golf Classic on Thursday, September 19th 2002. This golf tournament offers all members of the faculty the opportunity to play, no matter their level of play - even those of us who first stepped on a golf course at last year's tournament (it will be the third time I have ever played, so inexperience is NOT an excuse) Also, it's Vegas rules, so you can just ride the coattails of the

better players in your foursome - and if you don't have a foursome, don't worry, you'll meet some new people (I didn't know two of the guys in my foursome, but we had a great time). And if you are still apprehensive, the \$50 fee includes not only a day of golf with fellow students, professors, alumni and lawyers, it also gives you the chance to drive a golf cart, enjoy a four-course dinner and take home a door prize from one of our many sponsors, like Chapters Bookstore, Club Sportif MAA, Carlos & Pepes, President Stone, Suitman clothing, and the Montreal Expos.

October brings the renewal of an old rivalry in the form of the Malpractice Cup, pitting McGill's future lawyers against McGill's future doctors. There are three phases to this event: we start the day with a round of very friendly, completely uncompetitive sporting events on the reservoir; then, we move to the moot court later that evening for a trivia competition, where no-one raises their voices or loses their tempers. And after we finish beating the doctors again, we move to phase three: helping them drown their sorrows at a party, this year at the Med faculty. (Oh, if you don't know me very well, you should know that I have been known to be sarcastic on occasion).

The biggest event of the year, however, will be Law Games, this year in Quebec City January 8th-12th, 2003 - so when you book your trip home at

Christmas, make sure to be back for this event (although classes start the 6th anyway). After hosting the event last year, McGill is ready to recapture some lost glory. Last year we failed to win the sports award for the first time in four years, something I plan on winning this year. Also, it has now been three years without a Spirit Award (the most coveted Law Games award). For you first-years, this is the event to look forward to - just ask any upper-year student who has attended one. And this year, we won't have to fly across the continent, but it won't be our responsibility to organize, either. Come early October, we'll be starting to organize a delegation, so start thinking of themes for our uniforms now!

Something new this year is the possibility of participating in a law hockey tournament to be held in Victoria, B.C. in February. This is the first year that something like this has been organized, and hopefully we can get a group together to represent McGill (I know we at least have a goalie!)

Throughout the year there may be other activities planned as well (a faculty hockey pool, post-Coffee Haus trips to see the Canadiens, etc.). So keep your eye on the Sports bulletin board right outside Pino & Matteo's. And feel free to email me with any questions or suggestions at vpsports@lsa.lan.mcgill.ca, and remember: a healthy mind requires a healthy body.

Homerun

Mais par où a-t-il bien pu disparaître?

A peine arrivé, déjà reparti...

Rêve retrouvé, repos mérité,

Ce sera bien monotone sans toi.

Antilopes, Slush Puppy et taxi

N'étaient que ton rire plus fort que pleurs

Décidément un grand maître blagueur,

Remporte la palme de la bonne humeur

Eh oui, tu nous manqueras... Ok ciao!!!

Welcome to Notice Board

by Notice Board

Hi. I'm Notice. I run the mass e-mail system here at the law school. If you're new to the school and have checked your McGill standard issue e-mail account, you may have received messages from "Notice Board". That's me.

At first glance these messages might seem annoying, but believe it or not, the purpose of Notice Board is to reduce aggravation. Instead of receiving everybody else's junk mail, Notice concentrates all the junk mail in a posting delivered to you with some smart-ass remarks twice a week, complete with a handy table of contents so you can decide if any of it is really worth reading.

In fact, you just experienced your first dose of Notice "Smart-assness". Notice Board is not "junk mail" (junk mail is a subjective concept, not objective. Look forward to rousing discussions on the difference between "subjective" and "objective" throughout your legal career). Notice Board contains, among other things (I'll resist the temptation to write inter alia...oops, too late), announcements from professor about their classes, news from the Law Students Association, opportunities to buy used text books and swap classes with other students, invitations to parties and other social events, "garage sales" and apartments for rent and sublet, to name but a few. There are a few restrictions to what you can post, but frankly, Notice has better things to do than correct your spelling.

How to use Notice Board

Notice Board is easy to use. To post something on Notice Board, follow these three easy steps and you're on your way to enjoying the benefits of Notice Board: Balloons will fall, champagne will flow, velvet ropes will part...

Step 1: Open a blank e-mail and ad-

dress it to:

notice.law@McGill.ca

Step 2: Type the title for your posting in the subject line of your e-mail. If you don't, Notice will make up a title for you and you might not like it. This title will appear in the table of contents.

Step 3: Type the text of your posting in the body of the e-mail. You don't need to write anything else like, "Notice, please post the following..." or "Hi Notice, here is my message for posting in Notice Board. Can it go at the top?" or "Hi Notice. How was your weekend?" If you're sending something to notice.law@mcgill.ca, then I know it's to post on Notice Board. I cut and paste from your messages into the Notice Board and it's easier if there isn't any text that's not supposed to go in (you thought I typed Notice Board by hand? What, are you nuts!?).

Autocratic Policies

OK, I lied. It's mostly easy. There are a few limits to what can go in Notice Board. I made these policies up myself and people have just kind of gone along with them. They weren't part of a vote or a focus group. If you don't like them, complain to Feiner or someone else on the L.S.A. who cares and they'll hold a meeting or something and you might get your way.

Policy #1: No commercial postings. I won't post advertisements for businesses, be they sole proprietorships, partnerships or corporations. For example, if you're in to Amway or Avon or Tupperware, you can't invite people to your "party" through Notice Board. If you're selling your used re-sealable containers, used textbooks, or old furniture, that's OK. I read Naomi Klein's No Logo

over the summer and I'm feeling especially good about this policy. Notice Board is pro-public space.

Policy #2: No opinions. We have something else for that called "The Quid Novi". Notice Board is not about rants. You can slip one in to an announcement for a rally you're holding on a specific date and time, but complaining about your "C" in employment law doesn't belong here.

Policy #3: No Favourites. Don't ask me to put your message at the top of the heap. I post things first come, first served. If it's important that your posting appear at the top of the list, send it to me right after the last posting of Notice Board. Naturally, messages from the L.S.A. and professors frequently override this policy, so don't chastise me when you get bumped by them. I do take bribes, however.

Policy #4: No Caps. Don't write your message ALL IN CAPITAL LETTERS. It's hard to read. I'll send it back to you to fix if you do that and you'll be stuck at the back of the queue. A word or two in capital letters for emphasis is fine.

Frequency

Notice Board is published every Monday and Thursday, usually first thing in the morning (9AM-ish). Notice is a law student like you though and sometimes stuff comes up and I'm late or early or I forget. I'm sorry for the inconvenience when this happens. Anonymity certainly comes in handy then.

Tips

Frankly, a monkey could post something on Notice Board, but would you read it? Consider the following when making a posting:

1. Keep it short, stupid. Notice Board is delivered to the entire faculty of law, including profs, staff and students. Rumour has it even the dean reads Notice Board. Remember that we're all busy people and despite how wonderful the event your hosting is, if it takes ten minutes to find out about it, we might resent you for taking up our precious time. Answer the five "W's" as a guide and save the rant for the Quid.

2. Think of a clever title. Most people just read the table of contents and look for stuff relevant to them. If they don't see anything, they press delete and move on. Your title goes in the table of contents. Clever titles inspire people to read stuff they wouldn't normally look at.

3. Post often. Notice doesn't keep track of how many times you post something. So send a notice in again for the next edition to remind people. Do not, however, ask Notice to publish something "for the next three weeks". I copy, paste and archive each message until the mailbox is empty. I do not keep track of your postings. If you want something to appear for three weeks, send it to me on Tuesday and Friday for three weeks.

4. Post early. Send your posting right after the last edition of Notice Board and you're almost guaranteed to appear at the top of the next edition.

The "Urgent" Notice

Despite anything I wrote above, some of you are still going to see No-

tice Board and go, "Shit. I meant to send something to Notice and now I have to wait until next Monday / Thursday." There is a way around this, only to be used sparingly because Notice Board is about making less mass-email, not more. Here's how to make an "urgent" notice:

Step #1: Make a posting the same way as described above, except

Step #2: Type "urgent" somewhere in the subject line of your e-mail

Step #3: Make sure your message meets the following criteria:

1. The posting is about an event dated before the next regular edition of Notice Board.

2. The posting is for something related to school or life at the school (e.g. something about a class, student club or legal event).

I try and look at the mailbox once a day and if I catch the "urgent" in the subject of your message, I'll send it out. No promises. Urgent notice board's are really last ditch efforts.

Changing Your Delivery Address

You can receive Notice Board anywhere! The default address is your po-box account, or the standard McGill, `firstname.lastname@mail.mcgill.ca` account (they're the same thing). If you want to change it, there are two ways:

1. On the school computers, click the Notice Board icon in the Novel directory that comes up when

you log on. Follow the instructions there, or;

2. Send notice a note with your first and last name, your po-box account and the address you want Notice Board to be sent to instead.

If I do it, it's slower and you risk that I might forget. If you do it, you have the peace of mind of knowing Notice Board will arrive safely twice a week (guess which way I would rather you changed your delivery address?)

Improvements & Suggestions

Notice is sensitive to your needs. If there is something annoying you about the way I prepare Notice Board, send me a note at the regular address and say so. Likewise, if there is something you found especially helpful, mention it.

This year, I'm hoping to publish Notice Board in something that looks a little more fetching than plain text. Notice might be published in Word or even better, Adobe Pagemaker. With luck, I may even be able to post your digital photos. This will have the added benefit of being printable.

Notice is also thinking of breaking Notice Board up into sections or hyperlinks so that rather than having to scroll through the Notice Board to find the posting you want to read, you can skip to it instantly.

Thanks for using Notice Board.

- 30 -

Submit to the Quid

Prequel

by David A. Johnson, Alumnus I

"We are not satisfied until you are not satisfied"

Jeremy Waiser, valedictorian at convocation, June 14, 2002 (parallel citation unavailable at time of printing) quoting the Quebec Bar School motto.

For those readers with sensitive eyes, here is a list of all of the politically incorrect expressions, double entendres, and gender specific words (in order of appearance): shoe size, smaller, h-e-double hockey sticks, frosh, confrère, taxation, moons, lawyer, notary, rectified, switch, inmate, simulator, sporting, groove, consœur, sex, and affaire.

Yes, next summer I will be able to say that I Know What You Did Last Summer. It was spent worrying about Quebec Bar School. Without Jennifer Love Hewitt. This is how I spent my summer. I haven't been disappointed.

It is an honour to fill Allen "Al Presidente" Mendelsohn's shoes this year even though he hasn't learned about this yet. Plus, his shoe size is slightly smaller than my own, making for cramped quarters. For those veterans of McGill's Faculty of Law, you will recall that Al Presidente regaled us with entertaining anecdotes of life at the École du Barreau [hereinafter "Bar", "Barreau" or "Hell"] albeit with a sinister and ominous twist and a subliminal message (submit to the Quid). These were presented as Tales from the Barreau. For first years (frosh?), you won't recall. In any case, this is a prequel to those epics.

Life at the Bar is Hell. I haven't really started yet. Thank you to my confrère Mike McCrory for aptly naming the place Alcatraz. Give me 18 credits per semester at McGill including trans-systemic Secured Transactions, Corporate Taxation, Foundations and legal methodology assignments. School begins subtly with a gentle e-mail from the administrative staff at our

Faculty telling you when the application forms are available. The e-mail was very precise about the date. Pick up the form and begin filling it out immediately. Why? You will need accompanying documents.

The documents include an original birth certificate, the most recent transcript (another copy once you graduate, proof that you can communicate in French (a tricky one because you must conform to the règles of the Office de la langue française e.g. moufflet is the recommended word for muffin - try this one on your Francophone colleagues), a cheque for \$55.00, a photograph of yours truly (5 cm X 3.6 cm - obligatoire) and a bunch of other things if you committed a crime or breached discipline in another profession. Don't forget to get your form stamped by a Commissioner of Oaths or the like.

My favourite one is the birth certificate. Like all of the other forms, they must keep it. I telephone the Barreau, clutching my original certificate from the day I was born (many, many moons ago), to ask if they really need an original. Here is the traduction libre of the conversation.

Me: "Do you really need an original birth certificate?"

Barreau person 1: "Hmmm, yes."

Me: "Can I bring in my original so that you can photocopy it on the spot or can I have a copy certified by a lawyer or notary instead? You see, I have had this one since I was born and I don't really want to part with it." (aside: I also don't want to fork out extra cash).

Barreau person 1: "Hmmm, I will have to transfer to the person responsible." [transfer the line]

Barreau person 2: "Yes?"

Me: "Can I bring in my original so that you can photocopy it on the spot or can I have a copy certified by a lawyer or notary instead? You see, I have had this

one since I was born and I don't really want to part with it."

Barreau person 2: "We need an original"

Me: "Only an original?"

Barreau person 2: "Yes."

So \$55.00 and 24 hours later, an original is in their hands. I don't want a late application. Excellent.

Get your application in as soon as possible. This one is a personal favourite of mine. Despite submitting the application relatively early (within 2 1/2 weeks), I didn't get my first choice. Several people I know submitted after me and got their first choice. Curiously, one person who submitted in less than a week didn't get their first choice. This has been rectified. It was due to an informatique problem i.e. a technical glitch. This is particularly amusing since it happened in the previous year also. At the time of printing, I don't have my classroom. It doesn't really matter because you can switch to sessions except for the few obligatory ones.

Then there are the books. You pick up your first collection de droit et al. the Thursday or Friday before school starts. You momentarily think that there is not too much stuff to read after all. Foolishly, I ask "is this it?" To my delight, I found out that I get to meet the person handing out the armloads of stuff five more times throughout the year. Plus, I get papers in class to read. I still have to purchase all of the required laws. By the way, don't plan anything for the weekend because you have to read 80+ pages and to prepare exercises for the first day.

There is a journée d'accueil, the day before the classes start. Don't go. It is an utter waste of time, unless you want to belly up to the trough to grab a free coffee, juice and some gooey cinnamon scented pastry. Sleep in. Everyone is ushered into the biggest room

in the Palais de Justice to hear some lawyers and one stagiaire state how wonderful the bar school process is. One anonymous (hint: see the prison theme quoted *supra*) colleague stated that "it looks like inmate-intake day". There is some cheesy beat playing in the background each time a speaker is introduced. Traduction libre: imagine yourself in a flight simulator and challenge yourself to achieve lofty goals. You will have to summarise everything. If you need to see your fellow students immediately, go back to McGill for the Dean's B-B-Q with professors sporting chef hats. You won't see a more interesting collection of hats until convocation, coupled with nifty togs. I repeat, don't go.

There is so much reading. It will take some time before you find your groove. Some chapters are longer than necessary and overly wordy. The chapter on ethics and sexual harassment is summed up aptly by my consoeur Lisa Hollinger: "don't have sex with a client before, during or after a mandate but it is O.K. for two consenting members of the Barreau to engage in such relations unless they represent both the plaintiff and defendant respectively in the same affaire." I say this because your only aim is to find a meilleur réponse to the question. This means: yes, no and article. Please don't think about the state of the law. I spend my time colouring in class (this is true) with a nifty set of highlighters according to a secret system passed down by each McGill generation.

Enjoy your time at the Faculty. It will be superb and time well spent. Help! I must plead one more item: anyone with ideas to get us about 20 copies of the Quid each week, I would be happy to distribute them at the École, during class of course. E-mail remains johnsod@lsa.lan.mcgill.ca or djohns5@po-box.mcgill.ca for a few more weeks.

How to Survive McGill Law with Sanity Intact

by Marta Juzwiak, Law IV

Dear entering students,

Welcome! I'll get right down to business.

Most of you got into McGill because you had high grades. You are used to getting high grades. You want to keep getting them. I'm sure you'll be getting a lot of advice on how to do that. But if you're not getting enough, keep reading.

THINGS TO TAKE AWAY FROM THIS ARTICLE:

To get through your classes... with the best possible result.

1. Don't expect As. Aim high, but keep in mind that nobody has ever graduated with an A average from McGill and that the average entering student had a 3.7+ average in undergrad, so your competition is tough.

2. Attend your classes and take good notes. If you must miss a class, make sure you arrange ahead of time for someone to take readable notes for you. Get the notes from that person ASAP so you can read them over & ask questions if necessary.

3. Put your notes into outline format & progressively produce a summary. Use the Microsoft Word Heading function to create a fast-find outline for yourself.

4. Fill in the gaps in your notes with RELEVANT MATERIAL from the readings. DO NOT DO ALL OF YOUR READING, and DON'T DO THE EXTRA READINGS UNLESS YOUR PROF HAS REFERRED TO THEM.

5. Tight on time? USE OLD SUMMARIES to fill in the gaps in your readings. They are especially helpful for facts of cases, etc.

6. Get old exams. See if your summary works for them. If not, re-

vamp. Re-organize. Re-structure your summary so that you can answer the types of questions your professor poses. You will rarely need to do this. I had to do it for Bankruptcy & Insolvency, but other than that, there was no need.

To get through your exams...

1. Read the instructions on your exam carefully, even if your prof told you what they would be ahead of time.

2. Timing is KEY. Make sure you time yourself so that you write something in response to EVERY question. If you don't know the answer, make up something plausible. There may be no right answer, and you may impress your prof with your response after all!

3. If you are really tight on time, refer to your fast-find outline and work from that rather than flipping through your summary

To choose the right classes for you:

1. Go to E-reserves. Look up grade distributions. Choose wisely, bearing in mind that essay courses have higher averages, but also may involve more work (so don't take 5 essays a semester unless you really, really like to write!).

MORE DETAIL ON THE ABOVE

RE-DEFINE WHAT GOOD GRADES ARE

Nobody has ever gotten an A average at McGill.

A B+ is genuinely a very good grade at McGill. In most courses, and in pretty much all first-year courses, it means you are firmly and definitely above average. In first year, the aver-

age will be somewhere between 2.8-2.9 in most of your classes. If you get nothing but B+s, you are flying high at McGill. You will graduate with top honors (great distinction).

Most of you, especially those of you who are used to humanities and social science courses, probably see an A- as a good grade and a B+ or lower as a disappointing one. You need to redefine that somewhat. In the past, a low A- average (3.6/4) or so was what put you in the top 10% of your class. You need to know is that a 3.4 will easily put you in the top 10% of your class now. You also need to know that your McGill law colleagues were all accomplished undergrads: they were all in the top of their classes, too. You have tougher competition than you ever did before. That means that a B+ is a very fine grade, and a B or B- is nothing to cry over. C+s and Cs don't look good on your transcript, but they won't ruin your chances at a good job.

Speaking of jobs, you should know that a B average at McGill is plenty high enough to get you a job at most top firms in Canada as long as everything else (your sanity & your resume) is in order. But firms do care about your averages and your job search will be much easier if you have a high average than if you have a low one.

BE A "LEGAL MIND": PREPARE STRATEGICALLY FOR EXAMS

In the past, most of you have been expected to learn everything presented to you. You have been expected to memorize your texts and your class notes and regurgitate all this information on your exams. That's not what law school is about. Law school exams are purportedly designed to reward the "legal minds" among us.

There are a few things you should know about a "legal mind."

ON READING

A legal mind knows not to do

all of his or her reading. There are 2 reasons for this.

First, if he or she does all of his reading, he or she will find him/herself extremely frustrated at exam time. Law exams are so time constrained that there is not much room for detail. Often, exams reward people with a superficial knowledge of the readings more than they reward people with a detailed knowledge. That is because a focus on the details of one issue will prevent many a test-taker from mentioning all of the relevant issues. Sure, the test taker will provide a lot of detail on one issue, but that's not good enough.

There is another good reason not to try to summarize & memorize all the material in the course: it is impossible. The legal mind can expect that even his professor can't possibly have memorized every single thing in the 1000s of pages of readings that the professor has assigned either.

The professor, reasons the legal mind, will likely indicate which readings and which parts of those readings are worth studying in detail. The legal mind has an excellent strategy: he or she reads carefully ONLY the things discussed at some length in class and rapidly skims through everything else, simply taking note of where the less important texts are and what their gist is just in case.

I should specify that there are some legal minds who claim they have never cracked open a case book and have relied exclusively on class notes and case summaries from other people. I think they are telling the truth.

A warning to those of you tempted to do outside or "recommended" reading: do this ONLY if you have MASTERED the class material. I know somebody who did all the recommended reading in a course and scared the hell out of me with her vast knowledge right before the exam.

Against her advice, I stuck to the notes and the texts discussed in class while she read everything in the casebook as well as a bunch of extra textbooks on the topic. The exam was entirely on class material. I got one of the highest grades I have ever gotten at

McGill Law; she got the lowest grade she had ever gotten. No, it's not entirely fair. But it's life.

ON ATTENDING CLASS & USING CLASS NOTES TO CREATE A SUMMARY

A legal mind knows that everything a professor says in class is gold. He or she attends class diligently and takes good, solid notes. He or she goes through those notes before exam time and fills in any gaps the professor has left.

- To find out which gaps you need to fill, read your class notes critically. Has your prof alluded to, but failed to discuss, something in your readings? Are you missing the facts of a case? The holding of a case? The main point/purpose of a case? Are you missing an important section of an Act? Has the professor mentioned the section, but you are missing an explanation of that section? FILL IT IN. The practice of "filling in the gaps" often differentiates the B student who studies from his/her notes and the A- student who studies from his/her notes.

- To make your notes into a summary, re-structure the class notes: put headings where appropriate, set off your cases and your legislation, and have MS Word generate a fast-find index for you.

For example:

Heading 1: Nature of Copyright

- copyright gives author a right to the expression of his ideas

Heading 2(Name of Case): Case 1

Facts: Joe wrote a book in which a young couple falls in love against their parents' wishes and elopes, leading the parents to make up. Then Amy wrote a different book with a similar plot. Can Joe sue Amy?

Holding: Joe can't sue because he doesn't have copyright in his ideas. Copyright covers only expression.

Amy can't copy his wording or imitate the structure of his book, but she can have a similar plot.

Heading 3 (Main Point of Case 1): Copyright covers expression of ideas, NOT ideas

*note: policy issues: want to keep ideas in public domain; want to reward people so that they keep creating etc.

*note: problem: where do you draw the line between idea & expression?

You can make headings in MS word by highlighting the text you want in your heading, going to the box in MS word that normally says "Normal", & selecting "Heading 1" or whatever else you'd like it to be. When you are done your summary, go to "Insert" - "Index and Tables" - "Table of Contents" - OK. Voilà. You have a summary with a quick-find index.

Often, skimming through your quick-find index will insure that you don't miss major points in your exam answers.

ON USING OLD SUMMARIES

You can get old summaries from pubdocs or ask senior students for them.

To get summaries from pubdocs:
<http://www.law.mcgill.ca/pubdocs>
 login: pubdocs
 password: summary
 voilà: you have an alphabetized list. Go through it and find your course.

A legal mind is not too proud to use old summaries. A legal mind knows that old summaries can save him or her a lot of effort, especially if the summaries contain good briefs of the facts of each case. The legal mind will use the facts of the case and the information from class notes to re-word the case brief. The case brief should contain the

- facts: what happened
- issue: the legal problem it raised
- holding: the judgment

- ratio: reasoning behind judgment
- main point: why is this case important? (usually, it creates a rule; the rule will be the main point)

I usually label only my Facts & Holding. I include the issue in the facts section and the ratio in the holding section. I then write down the rule either directly below the case name or below my brief of the case and make it a heading that will appear in my index. That way, my index will have the case name and the main point glaring out at me as I write my exam.

Do what works for you.

ON USING OLD EXAMS

A legal mind goes to the library at the beginning of the semester and finds old exams from all of his or her professors.

He or she photocopies those exams & reads them over to get a sense of the kinds of questions he or she will have to answer. He or she makes sure his or her summary is designed to help answer these kinds of questions.

If he or she notices that the professor repeats exam questions, he or she writes answers to the old questions ahead of time. He or she might be particularly well-advised to do this kind of preparation in a course like Hamilton's JICP, for instance. 'Nuff said.

ON EXAM WRITING

The legal mind quickly scans the questions to see how much time he or she should allot to each.

Generally, he or she writes like a madman, elaborating on his or her ideas as much as possible. I have reviewed exams only to find that the person who got an A wrote the same answers I did, but provided a hell of a lot more examples and ranted on about theory and policy. And no, this fact does not fly in the face of my comments on readings and details in those readings. You don't need to know much to rant about policy. You just need time and some imagination.

The legal mind recognizes that professors lean toward B grades when

grading exams. Therefore, he or she NEVER leaves a question blank. Even a bit of iffy, on-topic ranting will probably earn points, and probably at least a C grade on that question. So if you have a choice between perfecting the answer you have been slaving on throughout the exam or moving on to the next question to write something, anything, move on! You are unlikely to boost your strong answer (since profs are hesitant to give A grades anyway) and you may be surprised at how many points you could get on the next question, even if you don't know the answer. Sometimes, there is no answer, and an educated guess can earn you a very high grade if nobody else had the balls to guess.

OK, now you know that you need to pay more attention to your class notes than to anything else & that you don't have to worry about doing all of your reading. You also know that you shouldn't hesitate to use other people's summaries of cases. You know it's super-smart to take out old exams for practice. Finally, you know to write a lot in your exams and you know NEVER to leave a question blank. This should serve you fine for first year.

Next year, however, you will have even more power over your G.P.A.

AVOID CLASSES TAUGHT BY LOW-GRADING PROFESSORS

Last year, I learned that officially, none of the powers that be thinks it's a problem when a professor gives a 2.5 (C+/B-) average for no stated reason, despite the fact that most class averages at McGill law (except first year averages, which are lower) are 3.0 averages. Nobody who could fix the problem seems worried that the students with the low-grading professor are being penalized not for their performance, but for their poor course choice.

Do not allow your average to suffer due to poor course choice! Whenever you have a choice, avoid professors who give class averages below 2.9!!! You can boost your G.P.A.

quite a bit simply by selecting those professors who give average and above average grades. Don't take the high road and take hard classes for the "challenge." Professors who give higher grades are equally good lecturers and their material is equally interesting. Why lower your average unnecessarily? In one of my classes last year, 55% of the class got a C+ or lower. Those who suffered this fate would definitely tell you to research your profs first. This example brings me to my next point: if you don't know a professor's track record because he or she is new, avoid the class. Alternatively, you can ask your V.P. Academic to tell the professor that grades tend to be around a B, and to encourage that professor to look at the grades given by his or her colleagues in the faculty.

To access a table of all the grades given over the last few years, arranged by year, course type, course name, and professor:

- GO TO: www.lawlib.mcgill.ca

- CLICK ON ELECTRONIC-RESERVES (fig. a)

- LOGIN 2 TIMES (fig. b)

Password=[ask your law partner or the front desk at the library - go TODAY and ask so you know it throughout your degree; I would have printed it but I assume there is a reason why it is not publicly posted]

(screen will pop up again: enter password again - this is a flaw in the website; your password was probably fine)

- SELECT YOUR COURSE

If you are looking for previous grade distributions, select Office for Undergraduate Studies (UNDER "0")

Post-Script

You may be thinking: OK, smarty-pants, who are you to tell me how to get good grades? Do you have exceptional grades?

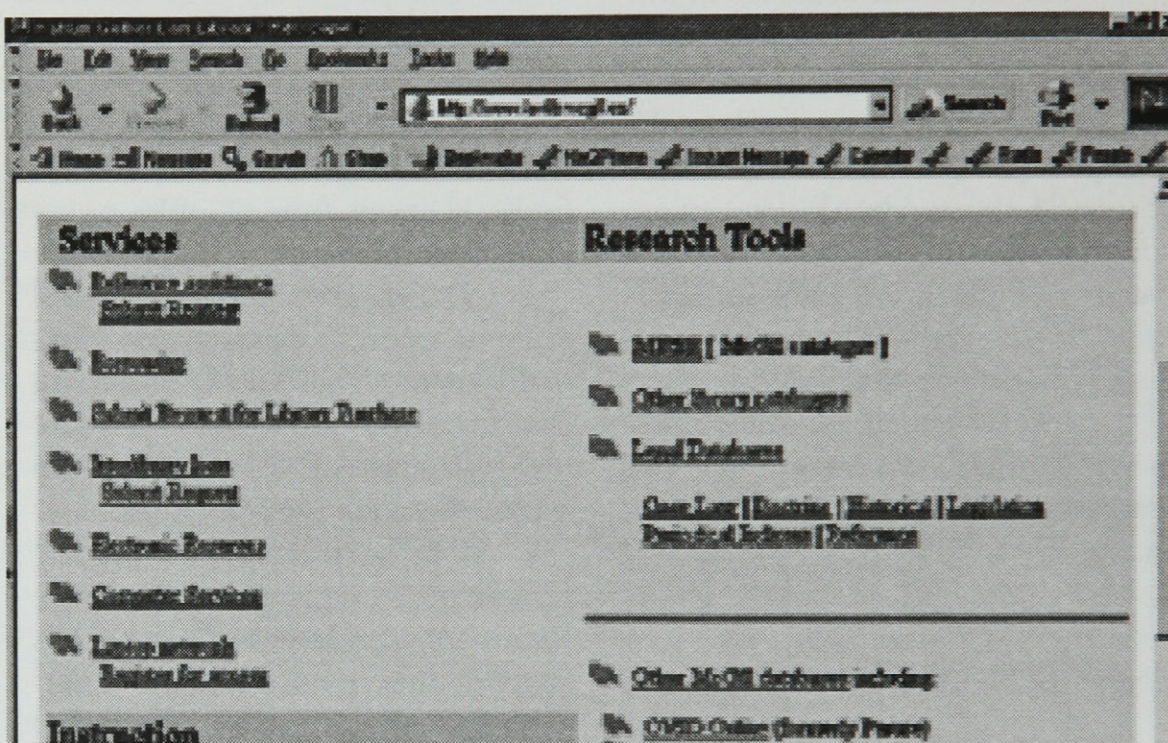
My answer: no, I do not. But every time I have relied on a good set of notes + some limited, strategic read-

ing to make a cohesive summary, I have obtained significantly above-average grades. People who have relied on the summaries I created in this way have also consistently done better than average.

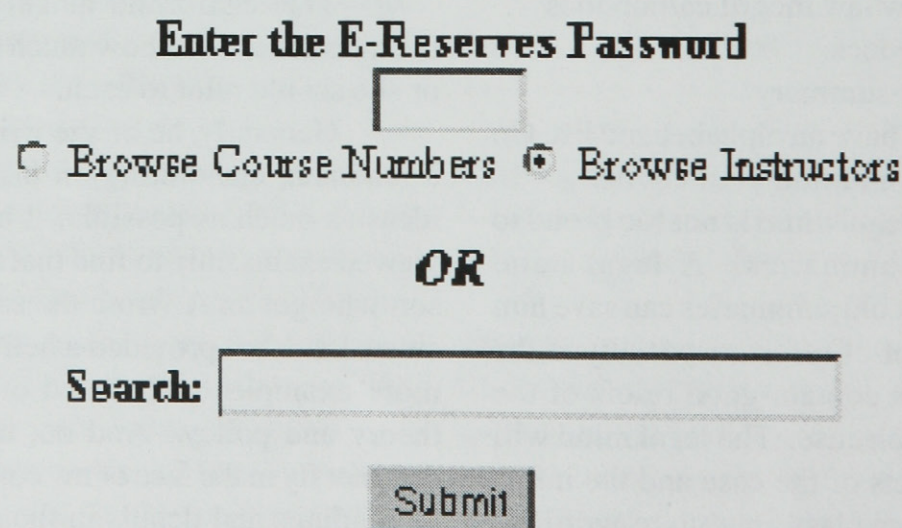
At first, I adopted the class notes approach by accident: I didn't have time to do the reading and I figured I had to do something. Invariably, I have found that I do best when I don't do too much of the readings in a course. This used to make me angry. I have come to terms with it now. If you're like most students, one day, you will

come to terms with it too. Law school is not so much about hard work as it is about strategy. Life is like that too.

If you follow the above advice for getting through your classes, you will save yourself a lot of time. As a result, you will have time to play. Get involved in sports, the law students' association, volunteering - whatever tickles your fancy. After all, you no longer have to slog through 1000s of pages of potentially irrelevant stuff or put yourself at the mercy of unusually tough graders. You know better.



(fig. a)



(fig. b)

Introducing the Human Rights Working Group

By the time 8:00 am rolls around the line has already swelled. Sometime between 8:30 and 9:00 am the harassed-looking guards will open the door to the scrum that has formed outside. A few people will be allowed to trickle through to the courtyard waiting area; the others are left waiting outside looking through the iron gates, waving papers, asking for answers. The people standing on the street just off Sharia Shaheb come from throughout North Africa. They have fled wars, religious and political persecution, racial and national discrimination and come to Egypt hoping the UNHCR will recognize them as refugees. They may wait for years for their interview, unable to work or to go to school, caught in limbo, unable to return home and likewise unable to begin building a new life.

Two years ago a small legal aid clinic was established in order to assist refugees negotiate the (often lengthy and convoluted) status determination process. A team of legal aid interns now work with claimants to prepare their testimonies so that the grounds for refugee status are highlighted. Volunteers also accompany claimants to the interviews, present opening and closing statements and prepare appeals when applicants are denied.

For me, this summer was a whirlwind tour of how the various aspects of law can come together. This experience also raised a lot of questions. For example, is it acceptable for a person to have to discuss the most difficult moments of their life with a stranger and then never really be told why their claim was denied? Is the posting of an acronym like L.O.C (lack of credibility) enough of a 'reason' to justify a rejection in administrative law? Shouldn't refugee claimants who are detained be guaranteed access to legal counsel instead of having that access denied?

Perhaps the most important lesson of the summer was that the years at law school are a critical time to gain skills to be the most effective advocate possible. Nothing drove this thought home more than sitting beside an orphaned teen who survived kidnapping, torture, and life on the streets of a country in the midst of civil war and having him look at me with trust and confidence, with the belief that I would and could help him.

Law school provides many different opportunities to learn and strengthen skills both inside and outside of the classroom. One such forum is the Human Rights Working Group (HRWG). The HRWG is an association of McGill law students, with a mandate to provide human rights awareness, education and resources to the law student body. The HRWG's first initiative was to establish the John Peters Humphrey Human Rights Workshop Series, a permanent series of six presentations over the course of the academic year, designed to enhance law student's human rights advocacy skills. The HRWG has since grown to include a careers day, restorative justice, academic, website and advocacy portfolio, among others, and we are hoping to develop new initiatives this year.

Being a member of the HRWG can mean whatever best fits your interests and schedule. Some people may be involved in multiple groups and wish to attend the occasional workshop and help out when they can; others may want to be much more involved. Everyone is welcome and it is never too late to join.

The first general meeting is Wednesday September 11th at 12:30 - we look forward to seeing you there.

Colleen Hoey
HRWG Coordinator
colleen_hoey@hotmail.com

Upcoming HRWG Activities

First General Meeting - September 11th
An Overview of International Human Rights Law Instruments - Jeff King
Sept 18th [date may change]
David Patterson - HIV/AIDS Legal Network. September 25th

Volunteer to be an Advocate

To all second, third and fourth year law students,

The 2002/2003 school year is fast approaching and the Advocacy Office is preparing for the coming year. The Advocacy Office is part of the McGill Legal Information Clinic. The Advocacy Program is run by law students and provides representation to students who are either charged with a disciplinary offence or who wish to bring a grievance against their respective faculty. The first item on our agenda is finalizing our list of advocates. The Advocacy program will undergo substantial changes this year. We have decided to reduce the number of advocates from 46 to 20. This is to ensure that the Advocacy Program is more beneficial to both clients and advocates. Because there will be fewer Advocates, each advocate will receive more cases. As a result, each advocate will gain more experience and, hopefully, become a better advocate for our clients. Furthermore, through more experience and better training, it is hoped that the advocates will develop concrete skills in alternative dispute resolution and trial advocacy, skills that they can add to their c.v. and, later use in their careers.

Because of these changes to the Advocacy Program, the program will

require a serious commitment from the advocates. It will involve a greater time commitment from each advocate. Rather than 1 or 2 cases a year, each advocate will likely have to handle between 2-4 cases. However, I will ensure that an advocate with multiple cases has relatively easy cases. An advocate with a more complicated and time-consuming case will be given fewer cases. There may also be skill-building workshops to attend throughout the year. The advocate must be dedicated and committed to the program. In exchange for your dedication and time, you will receive substantive training in trial advocacy and alternative dispute resolution. You will gain experience in client-based work and you may also gain experience pleading before tribunals. You will also actively engage in team building.

If you are a second, third or fourth year law student, if this experience interests you and you are willing to be dedicated to this program for the entire 2002/2003 school year, please hand in your c.v. and a detailed cover letter to the O.U.S. by Friday, Sept. 13th at 3:00 p.m.. In your cover letter, clearly outline what you think the role of an advocate is, why you want to be an advocate and what skills/experience you would bring to the program. We will be choosing 20 advocates based on these cover letters and c.v.'s. Training for advocates will take place Saturday, September 21, 2002.

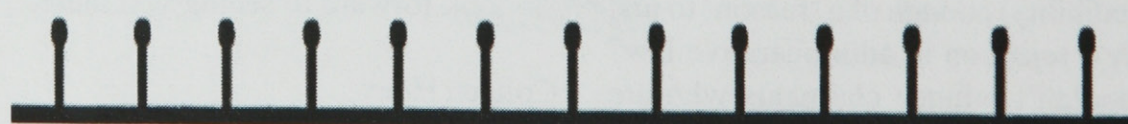
If you have any questions about the program or the application process, you may contact me at the Advocacy Office at 398-4384 or via e-mail at advocacy.law@mcgill.ca.

I wish you all the best for the upcoming year.

Sincerely,

Aamna Afsar
Director

Feiner Declares Self President Few Notice



THE HUMAN RIGHTS CURRICULUM SURVEY

(Please drop-off completed surveys in the designated box located in the photo)

1. DID YOU KNOW THAT MCGILL LAW HAS A HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME OF STUDY?

YES / NO

2. IF SO, WAS THIS ONE OF THE FEATURES WHICH ATTRACTED YOU TO THIS FACULTY?

YES / NO

3. WAS IT THE MAIN REASON?

YES / NO

4. HOW MANY HUMAN RIGHTS COURSES HAVE YOU TAKEN AT THE FACULTY?

(These include - International Human Rights Law, Discrimination and the Law, Children and the Law, Charter, Drug Use programs, Protection of Minors, etc.)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

5. DO YOU FEEL SATISFIED WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME AS IT NOW STANDS AT THE FACULTY?

YES, DEFINITELY / NEEDS IMPROVEMENT / NEEDS OVERHAUL / NOT AT ALL

6. PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR POSITION IN THE LAST QUESTION - IF YOU ARE SATISFIED, WHY? WHAT NEEDS IMPROVEMENT OR OVERHAUL? OR WHY IS IT FAILING TO MEET YOUR NEEDS?

(CONTINUE ON OTHER SIDE)

THE HUMAN RIGHTS CURRICULUM SURVEY

(Please drop-off completed surveys in the designated box located in the pit)

1. DID YOU KNOW THAT MCGILL LAW HAS A 'HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME' OF STUDY?

YES / NO

2. IF SO, WAS THIS ONE OF THE FEATURES WHICH ATTRACTED YOU TO THIS FACULTY?

YES / NO

3. WAS IT THE MAIN REASON?

YES / NO

4. HOW MANY HUMAN RIGHTS COURSES HAVE YOU TAKEN AT THE FACULTY?

(These include - International Human Rights Law, Discrimination and the Law, Children and the Law, Charter, Droit des personnes, Protection of Minorities...etc)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

5. DO YOU FEEL SATISFIED WITH THE 'HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME' AS IT NOW STANDS AT THE FACULTY?

YES, DEFINITELY / NEEDS IMPROVEMENT / NEEDS OVERHAUL / NOT AT ALL

6. PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR POSITION IN THE LAST QUESTION - IF YOU ARE SATISFIED, WHY? WHAT NEEDS IMPROVEMENT OR OVERHAUL? OR WHY IS IT FAILING TO MEET YOUR NEEDS?

(CONTINUES ON OTHER SIDE)

7. WHAT OTHER TYPES OF COURSES OR AREAS OF STUDY WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE ADDRESSED?

8. DO YOU THINK THAT THE EXISTING COURSES ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FACULTY ARE:

CURRENT? YES / NO

RELEVANT? YES / NO

PRACTICAL? YES / NO

TOO THEORETICAL? YES / NO

NOT THEORETICAL ENOUGH? YES / NO

9. WHAT ARE YOUR PRIORITIES IN TERMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION? PLEASE RANK BELOW (1-6):

- SKILLS
- INTERNSHIPS / CAREER
- KNOWLEDGE BASED
- COMMUNITY BASED
- RESOURCE BASED (IE LIBRARY MATERIALS)
- OTHER (please specify) _____

10. IF YOU COULD WAVE A MAGIC WAND AND ADD ONE NEW COURSE TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS CURRICULUM, WHAT WOULD IT BE?

11. HAVE YOU ATTENDED ANY OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS WORKING GROUP WORKSHOP SERIES? IF SO, PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EXPERIENCE, OR MAKE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS.